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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman. R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY, 1917.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Notice of Quarantine No. 28 with regulations (citrus fruit quarantine)	79
Treasury Decision 37244, importation of potatoes	83
Treasury Decision 37255, importation of cotton, cotton seed, etc., from Mexico	83
Treasury Decision 37258, importation of cottonseed products	84
Restrictions on the mailing of certain plants and plant products and stone or quarry products from portions of the New England States quarantined on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth	85
Additional facilities for inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products, addressed to places in Florida, provided for	85
Report on informal conference held July 17, 1917, with Texas officials relative to the proposed establishment of a cotton-free zone along the Mexican border on account of the pink bollworm	86
Rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, revised	87
Amendment No. 1 to Notice of Quarantine No. 13 (with regulations) revised—Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly	98
Conviction for violation of the plant quarantine act	99
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	100

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 28 (WITH REGULATIONS).

CITRUS FRUIT QUARANTINE.

[Effective on and after Aug. 1, 1917.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exists in eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and in the Union of South Africa, a dangerous disease known as citrus canker, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of the citrus canker disease, to forbid the importation into the United States of all species and varieties of citrus fruits excepting only oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, all of them included botanically in the species, *Citrus nobilis* Lour., from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa.

On and after August 1, 1917, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation into the United States from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), is prohibited, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture.

Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), but no others, may be imported from the countries and localities above named only under the following regulations:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF ORANGES OF THE MANDARIN CLASS (INCLUDING SATSUMA AND TANGERINE VARIETIES) ONLY.

Regulation 1. Applications for Permits.

Persons contemplating the importation of oranges shall, before shipping, make application for a permit, on forms provided for that purpose, to the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of departure, the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer or of the broker in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Regulation 2. Permits for Entry.

On approval of an application, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, one copy to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application. All permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked. Permits will be issued for the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Regulation 3. Inspection, Certification, and Marking as a Condition of Entry.

Entry will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which the oranges are exported, stating that the oranges covered by the certificate have been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction and found to be free from visible infection with citrus canker, and, furthermore, that the plantation or orchard in which the oranges were grown does not show any evidence of the presence of this disease.

Permits for importation from any country or district may be revoked and further permits refused if it is found that the certificates do not correctly give the locality where the oranges are grown or are false or deceptive in any material particular, or if the oranges are found to be so infected as plainly to indicate that the foreign inspection is merely perfunctory.

Regulation 4. Notice of Arrival by Permittee.

Immediately upon the arrival of the oranges at the port of entry, the permittee shall submit, in duplicate, notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the number of containers of oranges included in the shipment, the container numbers and marks, the country and locality where grown, the name and address of the exporter or foreign shipper, the port of

departure, the date of arrival, the name of ship or vessel, and the designation of the dock where the oranges are to be landed.

Regulation 5. Reinspection on Arrival.

All oranges imported under these regulations must be reinspected on arrival by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and such oranges are not to be released until a written notice is given to the collector of customs, by said inspector, that they have been inspected and found free from visible infection with citrus canker.

If on inspection the oranges prove to be plainly infected with citrus canker, the importer or his agent will be required to provide for their prompt export or destruction.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations are adopted, effective on and after August 1, 1917.

Done at Washington this 27th day of June, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX.

FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.
(These will be furnished on application.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT ORANGES OF THE MANDARIN CLASS (INCLUDING SATSUMA AND TANGERINE VARIETIES).

----------, 191 .

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation of oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), as described below:

Exporter----------
Name. Address.
Country where grown----------
Locality where grown----------
Port of departure----------
Port of entry----------
Name and address of the person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed----------
---

If this application is approved and a permit issued, none of the above described oranges will be moved from the port of entry except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) into the United States.

Very respectfully,

----------,
Name of applicant.

----------,
Address.

PERMIT TO IMPORT ORANGES OF THE MANDARIN CLASS (INCLUDING SATSUMA AND TANGERINE VARIETIES).

(Valid until revoked.)

_____, 191 .

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,_____

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry, under the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912, of the oranges described herein, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) into the United States under the provisions of Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with regulations.

Exporter_____
Name. Address.

Country and locality where grown_____

Importer_____
Name. Address.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____
Chairman of board.

_____
Secretary of board.

IMPORTER'S OR BROKER'S NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OF ORANGES OF THE MANDARIN CLASS (INCLUDING SATSUMA AND TANGERINE VARIETIES) AT PORT OF ENTRY.

In compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and regulation 4 of the regulations governing the entry of oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) promulgated June 27, 1917, the information provided for in this blank must be given in duplicate by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through the collector of customs at the port of entry designated in the permit, immediately upon arrival of the oranges.

D. F. HOUSTON.
Secretary of Agriculture.

.....191...

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following oranges offered for entry under permit No. ....., shipped from ....., consigned to .....
(Port of departure.) (Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

arrived ....., 191.. on .....
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)

dock.....

Country and locality where grown.....

Foreign shipper.....
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Numbers and marks.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Respectfully,

.....
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

.....
(Address.)

(T. D. 37244.) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF POTATOES.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June —, 1917.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended amendment, No. 2, to the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, revised December 8, 1915 (T. D. 36061), is published for your information and guidance.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in transmitting the amendment to the department, calls special attention to the fact that, while that department's restrictions are removed on importations of potatoes from any foreign country into Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, the quarantine remains in full force and effect against potatoes from Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon on account of the potato-wart disease.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

T. D. 37255.—PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF COTTON, COTTON SEED, ETC.

COLLECTORS TO BE GOVERNED BY THE ORDER AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING THE ADMISSION FROM MEXICO OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1917.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of "Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points," issued by the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1917, which have been forwarded to you by mail and by which you will be governed.

The Secretary of Agriculture has advised this department that inspectors will be stationed at the ports of El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, and Brownsville for the purpose of enforcing the regulations in respect to the traffic at those points, and that the traffic from Mexico through the ports of Columbus, Boquillas, Del Rio, Presidio, Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Roma, and Santa Maria will for the most part be of such a nature as to require little or infre-

quent supervision on the part of the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, it being intended that most of the traffic through the subports mentioned shall proceed without restriction under the proviso to regulation 4 in the copies transmitted to you.

At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the customs officers at the subports named above, where no inspector is stationed, are instructed to permit the entry without the certification or disinfection of all materials originating in or near the Mexican port concerned and which is unrelated to cotton or cotton seed, but that in the case of any shipments which are believed to have originated outside of the immediate district indicated, or shipments related in any way to cotton or possibly contaminated with cotton or cotton seed, such shipments should be held by the deputy collector and the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the nearest principal port of entry notified, so that he may proceed at once to the subport in question and inspect, disinfect (if necessary), and certify for entry such suspected shipments.

The attention of collectors is particularly directed to the fact that inspection and certification by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture is required in the case of all cottonseed products, such as meal, cake, oil, etc., and also that the entry of cotton seed and seed cotton from Mexico into the United States is prohibited altogether by quarantine, and that the entry of cotton lint at the border ports of Mexico is prohibited.

The Secretary of Agriculture also advises the department that the examination of passengers' baggage or other personal effects provided for in regulation 1 will be waived at the subports mentioned in so far as such baggage or other personal effects are included in the terms of the proviso to regulation 4.

L. S. Rowe, *Assistant Secretary.*

T. D. 37258.—PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM MEXICO AND OTHER COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Treasury Department, *July 9, 1917.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended orders and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico and of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, effective July 16, 1917, are published for your information and guidance.

It should be noted that the regulations are not applicable to cottonseed cake, meal, oil, and other cottonseed products originating in and shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Lower California.

L. S. Rowe, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the two orders and of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products into the United States.]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MAILING OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS, AND STONE OR QUARRY PRODUCTS, FROM PORTIONS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GYPSY MOTH AND THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

WASHINGTON, *July 17, 1917.*

THE POSTMASTER: Inclosed for your information and guidance, under the provisions of section 478, P. L. and R., is a copy of Quarantine Order No. 27, with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1917, quarantining certain areas in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, for the brown-tail moth and the gypsy moth.

The coniferous trees, or parts thereof, and decorative plants; the forest-plant products; the field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation; the stone or quarry products; and the deciduous trees and shrubs, or such parts thereof as bear leaves, the movement of which is restricted by the quarantine order above referred to, may be accepted for mailing only under the conditions prescribed by that order. Such of these articles as are required by the quarantine order to be inspected by the Department of Agriculture may be accepted for mailing only when accompanied with a certificate of a representative of that department to the effect that they have been inspected and found free from the brown-tail moth or gypsy moth, or both, as the case may be.

Maps showing the areas quarantined on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth can be obtained on application to Mr. A. F. Burgess, agent, United States Department of Agriculture, 964 Main street, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

These instructions supersede those contained in the circular letter of this office dated July 8, 1916.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[Above letter was sent to all postmasters in the New England States.]

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN FLORIDA PROVIDED FOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1917.*

THE POSTMASTER: In connection with the instructions published on pages 5 and 6 of the November, 1916, supplement to the Postal Guide, and the circular letter of this office sent you under date of May 10, 1917, relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in Florida, you are informed that on and after August 1, 1917, facilities for such inspection will be maintained at Jacksonville and Tampa, in addition to Gainesville. Therefore, on and after that date you will, upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, P. L. and R., send to Gainesville, Jacksonville, or Tampa, whichever is nearest to your post office, parcels received at your office containing plants or plant products which are subject to terminal inspection.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[Above letter was sent to all postmasters in Florida.]

REPORT ON INFORMAL CONFERENCE HELD JULY 17, 1917, WITH TEXAS OFFICIALS RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A COTTON-FREE ZONE ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.

[The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, July 18, 1917.]

WILL STOP COTTON GROWING IF NECESSARY.

Texas Farmers Willing to Sacrifice Crop if No Other Preventive of Pink Bollworm Invasion can be Found.

If the only way to keep the pink bollworm of Mexico out of the United States is for Texas cotton growers in a zone along the Rio Grande River to stop growing cotton altogether, these farmers are willing to sacrifice one of their most profitable crops to save the cotton-growing South.

That was the declaration of seven men representing farmers and business interests of the lower Rio Grande River region in Texas who came to Washington to confer with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture over the peril to the American cotton industry now lurking in the cotton fields of Mexico. But to give up cotton means a considerable sacrifice on their part, the farmers said, and for this reason they urged that the declaration of a cotton-free zone, as contemplated by the Federal and Texas State Governments, be made only as a last resort.

Cotton, the Texas representatives said, was an important cash crop in the lower part of the zone planned as a barrier to the Mexican pest. It was said that the area in cotton this year in the two counties—Hidalgo and Cameron, the territory chiefly affected—was 24,000 acres. A representative from the dry-farming section farther north declared that cotton was one of their most profitable crops and that it would be a hardship for them to give it up. The representatives joined in a recommendation suggesting the establishment, in cooperation with officials of Mexico, of a cotton-free zone on the Mexican side of the river instead of in Texas. Since little cotton would be affected by such a zone on the Mexican side, it was believed that this plan could be carried out with much less loss.

Representatives of the Texas State Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college pledged support to whatever measures were deemed necessary. All the Texas delegates were thoroughly aroused to the menacing pest and declared they were ready to support drastic measures. That a cotton-free zone in Texas, however, should not be declared until every other measure calculated to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm had proved futile was the sentiment of the Texans.

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture told the delegates that all possible effort would be made under the pending appropriation and is now being made with an emergency fund, to fight the pink bollworm in Mexico. The establishment of a cotton-free zone in Texas, it was declared, would not be put into effect unless it proved the only way to save the cotton industry of the South. In event that such action should be taken the department representatives pledged the assistance of the department in developing substitute crops for cotton in the contemplated zone.

The seven representatives from the contemplated cotton-free zone were R. B. Rentfro, C. L. Jessup, Amos Rich, C. H. More, and S. C. Tucker, all of Brownsville; C. H. Pease, Raymondville; and H. H. Harrington, Kingsville. State officials who attended were Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture; Ernest

E. Scholl and Ed. L. Ayers, of the Texas State Department of Agriculture, Austin; and F. B. Paddock, State entomologist, College Station.

After this conference officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State officials of Texas discussed the details of the cooperative arrangement by which the pink bollworm is to be kept out of this country.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised July 18, 1917. Effective Aug. 1, 1917.)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1917.

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SIR: The Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits the following revision of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to your order of April 27, 1915, under the provisions of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended March 4, 1913, and March 4, 1917, restricting the importation into the United States of cotton from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America outside of the United States, and foreign oceanic countries and islands. This revision supersedes, effective August 1, 1917, the revision dated January 25, 1916, and incorporates the amendments which have been promulgated since that date.

The provision hitherto made in these regulations for the entry of cotton from countries which maintain cotton inspection and certification has been eliminated, as no need for such entry has developed or is likely to develop. Regulation 9 (formerly Regulation 10) has been modified so as not necessarily to require the screening of mills in which disinfected foreign cotton is used or of warehouses in which such cotton is stored; and Regulation 6 (formerly Regulation 7) has been so modified that the storage in screened warehouses of foreign cotton held for disinfection is required. A few other minor changes have been made.

The issuance of these revised regulations does not affect existing permits and licenses, which remain valid until revoked.

Respectfully,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

Approved:
WM. M. WILLIAMS, *Solicitor.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Regulation 1. Definition.

For the purposes of these regulations the term "cotton" shall be construed to mean raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton,[1] either baled or unbaled, including all cotton which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured, such as all forms of cotton waste, including thread waste, card strips, willowed

[1] The importation of cotton seed, seed or unginned cotton, and cottonseed hulls, except from the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Lower California, Mexico, is prohibited by quarantine.

fly, willowed picker, picker or blowings, and chum and cotton waste in any other form or under any other trade designation. (See also Regulation 14 in relation to burlap or other fabric which has been used, or of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping cotton.)

Regulation 2. Applications for Permits.

Persons contemplating the importation of cotton into the United States shall make application for a permit, on forms provided for that purpose, to the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of departure, the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer or of the broker in the United States to whom the permit should be sent, and agreeing not to move the cotton from the port of entry except in compliance with these regulations.

Permits will be required for cotton entering the United States for immediate export and for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to foreign countries, and in the case of transportation in bond the route over which such cotton will be allowed to move will be designated in the permit.

Permits will be issued for the ports of Boston, New York, Newark, and San Francisco, and such other ports of entry as may be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the shipment of the cotton, on the appropriate form.[1]

Regulation 3. Permits for Entry.

On approval of an application for the importation of cotton, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, and one copy to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth copy will be filed with the application. All permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

Permits will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port of entry named therein.

Regulation 4. Marking as Condition of Entry.

Every bale or other container of cotton offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such bale numbers and other marks as will distinguish the bales or containers from each other and will show the country where grown and the importer.

Regulation 5. Notice of Arrival by Permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the cotton at the port of entry the permittee shall submit in duplicate notices to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the number of bales or other containers of cotton included in the shipment, the bale or container numbers and marks, the country and locality where grown, the year of growth, the name and address of the exporter or shipper, the port of departure, the date of arrival, and, if transported by water, the name of the ship or vessel and the designation of the dock where the cotton is to be landed, and, if by rail, the name of the railroad company, and the terminal where the cotton is to be unloaded.

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[1] The importation by mail of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls from any foreign country is prohibited by an order issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General under date of April 7, 1917.

Regulation 6. Disinfection a Condition of Entry.

Foreign cotton must be properly disinfected as a condition of entry. Cotton will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the cotton if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, conditioned upon disinfection of the cotton, under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the redelivery of the cotton to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival of the same at the port of entry. The cotton shall not be removed from the port of entry, nor shall any bale or other container thereof be broken or opened for sampling, until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the cotton has been properly disinfected: *Provided*, That cotton which has been so manfactured or processed as to have eliminated all seed and to have been thoroughly cleaned, including cotton known as thread waste and card strips, and which is covered with wrappings which have not previously been used to cover cotton or which is covered with American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used to cover only cotton grown in the United States, will be inspected on arrival at the port of entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and if found to correspond with the permit and to comply with the marking conditions of entry provided for in Regulation 4, will be released, in so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture extends thereto, for delivery to the permittee. The invoice covering cotton described in this proviso shall be accompanied by a certificate in the form indicated below. Regulations 7, 8, and 9, following, shall not apply to the cotton described in this proviso.

Cotton held by a permittee after disinfection, pending distribution, must be stored in a licensed warehouse. Cotton held by a permittee for disinfection under the 40-day provision of this regulation must be stored in a licensed, insect-proof, screened warehouse, the screening to be satisfactory to the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided, however*, That when necessary in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, on account of congestion of traffic, or for other cause, cotton so held for disinfection may, with the permission of the chairman of said board and under such conditions as he may prescribe, be stored in such unscreened or unlicensed warehouses or other places as may be approved by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

CERTIFICATE BY SHIPPER.

Name of transportation company by which shipment is made _____

_____

Consignor _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of departure _____

Consignee _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of entry _____

I hereby certify that the wrappers on the following-described cotton

(1) have not been previously used as cotton wrappers or containers;

(2) are of American cotton bagging commonly known as coarse gunny, which have been used to cover only cotton grown in the United States.

(Cross out either (1) or (2).)

Number of packages or bales _____

Grade (thread waste, card strips, etc.) _____

Marks and numbers on bales_____

_____

_____,
(Signature of shipper.)

_____,
(Business of shipper.)

_____,
(Address of shipper.)

Regulation 7. Notice of Shipment by Permittee.

After entry of the cotton and before removal from the port of entry for each separate shipment or consignment thereof the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the customs entry number, the name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the cotton, the number of bales or other containers included in the shipment, and the bale or container numbers and marks, together with the probable date of delivery for and route of transportation.

At the same time a copy of the notice given under this regulation shall be sent by the permittee to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry designated in the permit.

Regulation 8. Distribution of Imported Cotton to Licensees.

Imported cotton shall not be distributed, forwarded, or shipped by a permittee to any person, firm, or corporation not holding an unrevoked license as provided in Regulation 9.

Regulation 9. Licenses Authorizing the Use of Imported Cotton.

Upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, on blanks provided for that purpose, a license will be issued to any person, firm, or corporation using or engaged in manufactures employing imported cotton who shall have agreed to allow any authorized agent or employee of the Department of Agriculture access to his factory and other premises at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspection and reinspection when deemed necessary of such imported cotton, and shall have agreed to burn the picker waste from such cotton, unless means satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board are provided for the safe utilization of such waste, and to observe such other measures as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board to prevent the spread of infection.

Licensees shall furnish receipts covering all imported cotton received by them, giving name of person or firm from whom the cotton was purchased, date of purchase, number of bales, bale numbers and marks, date of receipt, and license number, name, and address of licensee.

A licensee who has received cotton in compliance with these regulations shall not make subsequent shipments of such cotton, except to a person, firm, or corporation holding an unrevoked license as provided in this regulation, and then only after notifying the Federal Horticultural Board, on forms provided for that purpose, giving the name of the person or firm from whom the cotton was purchased, date of receipt, name of licensee to whom it is proposed to ship the cotton, number of bales, bale numbers and marks, proposed date of shipment, and license number, name, and address of the shipper: *Provided*, That upon approval by the Federal Horticultural Board cotton or cotton waste originating with or subsequent to the carding machine, or which has been processed by bleaching or dyeing, so as to have destroyed all insect life, may be shipped without restriction.

Regulation 10. Revocation of Permits and Licenses.

Permits and licenses may be refused, and existing permits and licenses revoked, for violation of any of the provisions of the regulations.

Regulation 11. Lists of Licensees and Inspectors.

The Federal Horticultural Board, upon application, will furnish lists of licensees and will from time to time publish lists of licenses revoked.

Names of inspectors of the Department of Agriculture at the various ports of entry may be obtained upon application to the collectors of customs at such ports or to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

Regulation 12. Reshipments from Countries under Quarantine to the United States of Cotton Grown in the United States or in any Foreign Countries not Under Quarantine Subject to Restrictions.

The foregoing regulations shall apply to all cotton offered for entry from foreign countries, irrespective of country where grown: *Provided*, That cotton grown in the United States, if in its original containers, may be admitted under permit without disinfection under the provisions of Regulation 6, and may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by Regulations 7, 8, and 9 when evidence is submitted satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board that such cotton was grown in the United States: *Provided further*, That cotton imported into the United States, and disinfected under the provisions of these regulations, which has been forwarded to a foreign country, may be reentered under permit without further disinfection if in its original containers, subject to all the other requirements of these regulations, when evidence is submitted satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board that the cotton was disinfected in the United States under the provisions of these regulations.

Regulation 13. Restrictions Governing the Entry of Cotton from Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico.

Cotton grown in the Imperial Valley in the State of Lower California, Mexico, shall be subject to all the requirements of these regulations: *Provided*, That such cotton will be admitted and may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9 as long as it shall be determined by the Federal Horticultural Board that the pink bollworm does not exist in the State of Lower California, Mexico, and that effective quarantine measures are being maintained by the proper Mexican authorities prohibiting the entry into Lower California of cotton seed, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls, and lint cotton, baled or unbaled, grown in other parts of Mexico or in foreign countries other than the United States.

Permits for the entry of cotton grown in the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, may be refused and existing permits revoked whenever it shall be determined by the Federal Horticultural Board that the provisions of the foregoing proviso are not being satisfactorily maintained.

Regulation 14. Importation of Burlap or Other Fabric Which Has Been Used or of the Kinds Ordinarily Used for Wrapping Cotton Subject to Restrictions.

Burlap or other fabric, under whatever name or trade designation, which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering shall be subject to all requirements of these regulations: *Provided*, That material covered by this regulation which has been freed from all adhering cotton and disinfected by a process approved by the Federal Horticultural Board may be admitted without further disinfection: *And provided further*, That secondhand or used burlap or other fabrics of the kinds ordinarily employed in wrapping cotton but which have not been so used, and American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used to cover only cotton grown in the United States, may be admitted without disinfection if the invoice be accompanied by a certificate in the form indicated below. Material covered by this regulation which has been disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, as required by Regulation 6, and material admitted without disinfection under the foregoing provisos may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by Regulations 7, 8, and 9.

CERTIFICATE BY SHIPPER.

Name of transportation company by which shipment is made _____

_____

Consignor _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of departure _____

Consignee _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of entry _____

I hereby certify that the material in this shipment

(1) has not been previously used as cotton wrappers or containers.

(2) is American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, and has been used to cover only cotton grown in the United States.

(Cross out either (1) or (2).)

Kind of product (such as burlap or other fabric) _____

Number of packages or bales _____

_____
(Signature of shipper.)

_____
(Business of shipper.)

_____
(Address of shipper.)

This regulation does not apply to new or unused stock.

Under authority contained in the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), the above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and shall become and be effective on and after August 1, 1917.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1917.*

APPENDIX.

FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

(These will be furnished on application.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON.

_____, 191

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation of cotton, as described below:

Name and address of exporter _____

_____

Country where grown_____

Locality where grown_____

If cotton waste, give grades_____

_____

Port of departure_____

Port of entry_____

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed_____

None of the above-described cotton will be moved from the port of entry except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton into the United States.

Very respectfully,

_____,
(Name of applicant.)

_____,
(Address.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON.

(Valid until revoked.)

_____, 191

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

_____:

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry, under the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912, of the cotton described below, in accordance with the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States under the provisions of the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued April 27, 1915.

Name and address of exporter_____

Country and locality where grown_____

Grades_____

_____

_____

_____

Name and address of importer_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

COUNTERSIGNED:

_____
Chairman of Board.

_____
Assistant, in Charge Cotton Importations.

Customs Entry No. ——.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPORTER'S OR BROKER'S NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OF COTTON AT PORT OF ENTRY.

In compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and Regulation 5 of the rules and regulations formulated under the order governing admission of foreign cotton under restriction promulgated April 27, 1915, the information provided for in this blank must be given in duplicate by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs at the port of entry designated in the permit, immediately upon arrival of the cotton and before such cotton is unloaded from the vessel or other carrier.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

_____, _____, 191__.
(Port of entry.) (Date.)

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following cotton, offered for entry under Permit No. _____, shipped from _____, consigned to _____
(Port of departure.) (Name of importer
_____ arrived _____
or broker at port of entry.)
191__, on _____dock _____
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)
_____or _____, _____
(Name of railroad company.) (Car number.)
_____
(Location of terminal.)
Country and locality where grown_____
Foreign shipper_____
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Bale numbers and marks.	Year of growth.
	If waste or burlap, etc., state names of grades and number of bales each grade.	

Respectfully,

_____,
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)
_____,
(Address.)

Compared with invoice and found correct, except as noted.

_____
Deputy Collector.

Short shipped from entry No. _____
Fumigating plant _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMITTEE'S NOTICE OF SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED COTTON.

....., 191..

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The cotton described below, imported under Permit No. ....., entered at the port of ....., ..., 191.., per S. S. ..... is proposed to be shipped to ....., at .....
(Name of consignee.) (Address.)
licensee under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton into the United States, via .....
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)
or.....
(Names of railroad companies.)

Number of bales.	Bale numbers and marks.	Probable date of delivery for shipment.

Respectfully,

.....
(Name of permittee.)

.....
(Address.)

Customs Entry No.....

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AUTHORIZING USE OF IMPORTED COTTON.

----------, 191 .

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A license is requested for the purchase and use of imported cotton under the conditions of Regulation 9 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton into the United States, which conditions the undersigned agrees fully to comply with.

Name and address of mill, manufacturing company, or person for which or for whom license is intended:

Approximate number of bales to be bought and utilized per annum_____

Country where grown_____ Grade_____

Person to whom license is to be mailed_____

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING USE OF IMPORTED COTTON.

(Valid until revoked.)

_____, 191 .

Having agreed fully to comply with the conditions of Regulation 9 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton into the United States, the cotton mill, manufacturing company, or person named below is hereby authorized to purchase and utilize imported cotton subject to all the provisions of said regulations.

Name and address of licensee_____

Approximate number of bales authorized per annum_____

Country where grown_____. Grade_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____
Chairman of Board.

_____
Assistant, in Charge Cotton Importations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LICENSEE'S NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF IMPORTED COTTON.

....., 191 .

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The cotton described below, purchased from.....
..... on ....., 191...
has been received by the undersigned at .....
.....
.....

Number of bales of each mark.	Bale numbers and marks. (Range numbers only required.)	Date of receipt.
Total		

NOTE.—If cotton waste, state grades and number of bales of each grade.

Respectfully,

.....
(Name of Licensee.)

.....
(Address.)

License No. .....

(Furnish separate notice for cotton received from each importer or dealer.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LICENSEE'S NOTICE OF RESHIPMENT OF IMPORTED COTTON.

....., 191 .

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The cotton described below, purchased from.....
(Name.)
....., received ....., is proposed to
(Address.) (Date.)
be shipped from....., ...
(Warehouse, mill, R. R. terminal, or dock.) (Located at.)
to ....., ..., licensee under the
(Name of consignee.) (Address.)

rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton into the United States, via.....

.....

(Names of railroad companies or vessel and steamship line transporting cotton to consignee.)

Number of bales.	Bale numbers and marks.	Date of shipment.

If waste, state names of grades and number of bales of each grade.

Respectfully,

.....

(Name of licensee.)

.....

(Address.)

Original customs entry number, if known .....

License No. .....

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 13 (WITH REGULATIONS), REVISED, MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY.

(Effective immediately.)

Under authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. L., p. 315), it is ordered that Regulation 2 of the rules and regulations under Notice of Quarantine No. 13 (Revised), effective June 1, 1917, be amended so as to read as follows:

Regulation 2. Shipment of Bananas, Pineapples, Taro, and Coconuts Permitted Under Certification.

Bananas (*Musa spp.*) of the noncooking type, pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), taro (*Colocasia antiquorum esculentum*), and coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*) may be moved or allowed to move from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, when such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, certified to be free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, and marked in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the United States where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables in the form and manner in which they are to be shipped are not and can not be a means of conveying either the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly: *Provided further*, That these regulations shall not apply to coconuts, either in or free from the husk, when shipped through the mails without wrapping or packing as individual parcels.

Done in the District of Columbia this 30th day of July, 1917.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

CONVICTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE ACT.

The following conviction for violation of the plant-quarantine act was reported to the board during the month of July, 1917:

In the case of The United States *v.* George E. Williams, Raynham, Mass., for violating the gipsy-moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the interstate shipment without inspection and certification of a carload of box boards from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $25.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area of stone or quarry products and of the plants and the plant products listed therein until such stone or quarry products and plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Inro-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Nursery stock.—In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant-quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, cotton, and corn, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

Irish potato.—The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

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